





Sociologists stress family decisions

# Video: the good and the bad

Mohammad Barhoum of the University of Jordan's Department of Sociology. He told the Jordan Times that the effect of videos on the family in particular and society in general can be controlled if parental guidance is exercised.

But as we analyse the impact of the video on the family, we should differentiate between parents and children, says Dr. Majuddin Khairi of the University of Jordan's Department of Sociology. "Parents are the ones who make decisions in buy the video material, and sometimes they give their kids the right to do so, which is a good sign of more personal freedom," Dr. Khairi said.

But he told the Jordan Times that some parents are too flexible with their children in regard to their selection of videotapes, and "this is not a very good situation."

Dr. Khairi suggested that parents advise their children in what tapes to select.

The proliferation of videos in Jordan owes itself, in some extent, to the social development Jordan is undergoing, Dr. Khairi said. He said that Jordanian society is changing in such a way that a suitable environment for using videotapes has come to exist.

"The absence of institutional arrangements for recreation in Amman has contributed to the widespread use of video at homes," Dr. Khairi added. He said the fact that most TV programmes are dull has paved the way for a drift towards increasing use of videos.

But as Jordanians rush to buy

A video machine can be an educational tool or an antisocial toy, depending on how it is used. In the second of a series of articles on video in Jordan, Mohammad Ayish talks to two professors from the University of Jordan.

home entertainment equipment, they are not aware of the effects until they have started using it, Dr. Barhoum said. He proposed that families choose the tapes they wanted their children to watch after careful discussion.

But the family situation is apparently not always helpful in that regard. "It may happen that the

father is busy, and the mother is visiting friends, so the child has to watch video at home alone," Dr. Barhoum said.

The fact that most of the videotapes bought by children contain violence (as a video dealer told the Jordan Times) is alarming, as it adds to the violence already shown on television. But

Dr. Khairi believes that watching violence on video machines will not make children behave violently.

"It is an outlet for the pent-up emotion of the young audience; it is not a matter of how violent the programme is as much as how it is designed," he said. According to Dr. Khairi, video tape machines do not contribute to bring about family unity unlike television. Television has a social effect on the family as it brings it together to watch programmes at certain times, he said. But this can lead to conflict arising from the different feelings TV programmes create in family members.

"In that case, we need more privacy for family members to pursue their own interests instead of having 'group interest' by watching TV or a video programme," he told the Jordan Times.

The introduction of video machines and tapes to Jordan is viewed by Dr. Khairi and Dr. Barhoum as part of the transfer of technology to developing countries. But "technology is imposed on our society, and all public and private institutions should work to control its effects by raising the level of education and providing the society with recreational outlets which we lack now," Dr. Khairi said.

On the same subject, Dr. Barhoum said that video per se is a "neutral" technology, and its effect hinges on how it is used, as far as education is concerned.

While concern is being expressed over the effects of videos in



Mohammad Barhoum



Majuddin Khairi

Jordanian society, some fears seem to stem from their use by people "who are not up to the educational standards required for proper use."

"What worries me is the aftermath of bringing down video prices in such a way that they would be misused by people whose understanding is not good enough," Dr. Barhoum said. But he added that even higher-class or 'enlightened' people can suffer the bad effects of video if they misuse it.

He also said that it is easy to say that the medium is good in enhancing the educational level of the family, but the bad effects could not be realised until much later. Dr. Barhoum said he does not see any dangerous consequences if video is used properly. "It is a matter of guidance and organisation, which requires full parental supervision and enlightenment of the children on the function of the medium as an educational and recreational device," he said.

That view is shared by Dr. Khairi, who stress that planning within the family is an important factor in keeping video a healthy source of education and entertainment.



## THE VIDEO RAGE

A Jordan Times series

AMMAN — Videos could have positive or negative social depending on how they are used, according to two sociologists at the University of Jordan. "Videos are educational devices that can have a rewarding effect on family education, or can be dangerous if misused," says Dr. Majuddin Khairi.

## Young tennis players aim for the west

A group of youthful tennis enthusiasts here are eagerly anticipating a training and competition trip to California this summer.

Text and photos by Josephine Mushahwar Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On July 26, a Jordanian team will be on its way to the United States to play tennis. The team consists of six players, ages ranging from 13 to 17. The trip, funded by His Majesty King Hussein, was the idea of their trainer, Mrs. Mustafa, and the Jordan Tennis Federation. The team will tour the San Francisco Bay area, training and competing at several clubs. They housed at Stanford University until their scheduled return on August 15.

Stalla said the objectives of the trip are to provide training and competition for the team, as well as to encourage younger players. "We would also like to have a range programme started," she said.

Stalla, a tennis pro, has been coaching the sport for 15 years since her arrival in Amman in 1980. She has trained at the Automobile Club and is now working with the team at the Youth City (Sports City).

The ultimate aim is to train how to teach tennis. "Jordan has a great interest in tennis and sports, but needs more professionals to train," she said.

Stalla added that sports facilities are encouraged in schools, but the problem the team faces at the moment is the lack of tennis courts at Sports City. They are only open for three hours every day for three hours before the courts are occupied by other members of the team. The members of the team are: Ahmad Al-Hadi, Hani Al-



Mr. Stan Stalla (back row, with glasses) and Mr. Mahmoud Ahmad Hussein (far right) pose with members of the team.

Mrs. Stalla said with confidence. Khalidoun Abdul Hadi began in tennis by training by himself for five months, and has had one year of formal training since then. He attends the National Orthodox School, and says he finds the sports facilities in Jordan to be good, but adds that there should be more coaches.

Maher Al-Tal, of Tathikat School, was "forced" to learn tennis by his father. But he has never regretted a minute of the training. He trained with a coach in Pakistan for three years, stopped playing for the next two years and returned to practise with the team last winter.

Apart from Mrs. Stalla, Mahmoud Ahmad Hussein has also been training players, along with Mr. Stan Stalla. Mr. Hussein has been with the team for eight months, after he spent some time training in Cyprus.

"The team has improved; they were just beginners when I arrived, and more people are becoming interested in the sport," he told the Jordan Times. He has been a trainer for 12 years.

In general, the team is enthusiastic and looking forward to the trip. "They expect plenty of competition, yet they are optimistic."

For they are going with the promise of competition, training, publicity and experience... along with faint images of Disneyland at the back of their minds.

## Ramadan prayers to the beat of a drum

Text and photos by Mohammad Ayish Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The city of Amman was wrapped in complete calm as the clock ticked on towards 1:30 a.m. on Friday. Then suddenly, the fragile silence was broken by joyful hymns to the accompaniment of repetitive drumbeats. Everybody knew that Sheikh Asad Moghrabi was coming to wake people up for *sahour*, the nighttime meal.

"I have had this seasonal job for more than 20 years, and I do it for the sake of God only," Sheikh Moghrabi told the Jordan Times when stopped in the middle of his rounds. He added that he does not ask for money or any kind of alms in return for his work, but he accepts any offering made by the people.

"Although I have a permit from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs to do my work during the late Ramadan nights, I have never been an official employee of the ministry, and I do my job as a

public service for the sake of God," the veteran *musahhir* told the Jordan Times as he nived the Jabal Hussein area.

The prayers Sheikh Moghrabi recited are sheer poetry. He calls out: "O negligent, wake up and affirm the oneness of God... Say there is no God but God, Muhammad is his messenger... Each one who prays on the Holy Prophet will have a better life... O God, keep us away from envy as we are weak and you are rich... From you, we ask repentance and forgiveness, and we know you will not disappoint us since you are Great and God."

"These are some of the hundreds of verses we learned by heart from our fathers and grandfathers, and they may be written down in books but I am not aware of it," he said.

As Sheikh Moghrabi worked his way through the dark streets in the mild night, he was welcomed and saluted by residents who would peer out of their windows to watch the old man do his Ramadan job.

He would also be greeted by children who would give him food and sometimes money. "You see

those children who follow me in my mission? I love them and I like them to do that so that they may continue to live in the Ramadan spirit when they grow up," he said.

Sheikh Moghrabi is not the only person in his family who works as a *musahhir* during Ramadan. During his *tasbeer* tours, he is accompanied by his son Ahmad, who works as a driver during the day. He has other children who do the same job in other areas of Jabal Hussein.

Unlike some people who may think that *Tasbeer* is no longer needed in Islamic society since every home has its alarm clock, Sheikh Moghrabi believes that what he does is an integral part of the practice of Ramadan. "It is not an obligatory duty on Muslims, but it is a favourable Sunna (an imitation of what was done in the Prophet's time), as our Prophet said: 'Wake up for *sahour* because it contains a lot of blessings,'" Sheikh Moghrabi said.

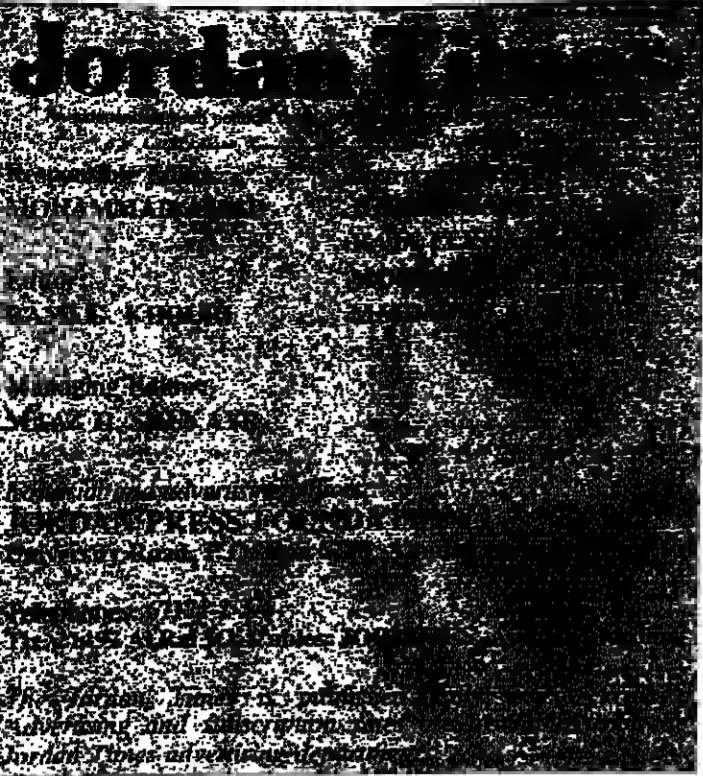
Sheikh Moghrabi starts his mission at 1:30 a.m. and continues



The young players have to get to Sports City early in the day before the courts are occupied

## The meaning and practice of RAMADAN

a Jordan Times series



# SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

## Beware of the computer boom (Part 1)

By Dr. Awn Rifai

JORDAN IS WITNESSING a boom in the purchase and application of computers. Public and private organisations are all poised to grab this fast-moving twentieth-century gadget. Of course, nobody questions the marvellous achievements that computers have enabled man to accomplish, and nobody is recommending to cease their introduction in our daily work. But a word of caution to our organisations and to modern societies at large: Beware of the computer boom, for it might backfire on your operations.

would give birth to other innovations that have changed the face of modern societies. In fact, one of the lessons to be drawn from the repercussions created by the computer is never to rely on our predictions for the future, since a single invention might upset the whole of our concept of logical planning and implementation. Yet, as always, this fascinating machine is double-edged: and if we are not too careful in utilising it, it will wreck our operations, and in a broader sense, affect our criteria for developing the human society.

manufacturing techniques, have made possible the assembly of millions of circuits in compact form to make up the modern computer. Today, the amount of information that computers process is beyond imagination, and modern societies would be crippled without such a facility.

There are two types of computers: the analogue and the digital. Hybrid computers of combined features have also been produced. The analogue computer takes in, processes, and puts out information in the form of signals analogous to physical quantities. The digital computer literally calculates: it processes information by extremely fast electronic pulses and puts it out in numbers. The digital computer is much more widely used and varied than the analogue. Digital computers have five main sections: the input medium, the control unit, the storage unit, the processing unit, and the output medium. The input and output media can be punched cards, punched tape, magnetic tape, drum, disc, teletype, or video terminal.

mineral. The structure and functions of the computer resemble those of the human brain that designed it according to its own logic. The fabrication of large-scale integrated circuits and the miniaturisation of many components have given way to computers whose compactness is heading towards that of the brain cells. And although the intricacy of these cells is unattainable, the computer has carried out more powerful functions than the brain.

There is hardly any facet of our life which has not been touched by the computer. Computers have been utilised in the agricultural sector, in the design and manufacturing of industrial products, cars, aircraft, ships, satellites, space vehicles and machines. They have been used in the planning and administration of the affairs of the workers in industrial and other organisations. In medicine, they have assisted in the diagnosis and treatment of illnesses and in the control of the medical equipment. Energy-producing plants, weather forecasting, military

applications, research and development, household items, and even toys and games, have had their share of the computer facilities. The processing of cheques and bills, materials management, productivity improvement, control of assembly lines, shipment schedules, inventories, hotel and airlines management and transportation scheduling, are but examples of how deeply has the computer penetrated in our life. Computers have been incorporated in robots to undertake certain tasks normally carried out by the human body. Biological computers, to accept and integrate several kinds of input at once, have been developed to display the adaptiveness of humans and animals.

Over the ages, man used his once-idle brainpower to invent machines in order to take the burden off his muscles and render himself some physical comfort. Having tasted this comfort, he subjected himself to more mental stress, partly to invent more luxury items, partly to cope with the side-

effects that this change brought about in his daily affairs, and partly to make meaningful use of the extra time he spared by being relieved of the physical work.

Now, thriving for some mental comfort, man has developed the computer. Will this computer boom offer man both the physical and the mental comfort? Or will it be the omen for a runaway of both physical and mental stress whose end cannot be foretold? And what will man do with his physical and brain power that machines are displacing? Our excavations today are revealing ancient ruins and carvings that have survived the hurdles of language to give us an insight into the way of life of our ancestors. Should a major catastrophe occur, will future generations be able to decipher the dummy computers and their associated peripherals? I would say they would have to start all over again, from scratch, realising that children today are being taught to perform the most basic arithmetic calculations with the aid of a computer.

### False concern

THE PROBLEM with professional politicians and hypocrites is that when the chips are down, nobody believes them. Such is the case this week with the expression of anger by the United States leadership over the Israeli attacks on Lebanon. Mr. Ronald Reagan, the president of the United States, is making a dramatic show of his "concern" about the rising level of violence in Lebanon. Really? Why so? Because the level of killing has escalated suddenly? Because 300 Arabs were killed in one day, instead of the more usual five or ten that die from Israeli bombardments?

What is the threshold of America's humanity? More than 100 dead Arabs every day and one nuclear reactor every few years?

Are we supposed to conclude that America is angered by too obvious and sudden a show of Israeli bloodlust for Palestinians, but that we are to tolerate a "normal" situation in which the Palestinians are ignored by the world and Israel's occupation policies continue to wipe out the Palestinian and Arab identity in the lands occupied in 1967? If Mr. Reagan and the American leadership are truly concerned about the Palestinian-Israeli conflict -- and not only its more dramatic and murderous military manifestations -- they would stop being such transparent hypocrites and start playing the role of genuine peace-makers. That is in their power, if they so wish it. But they obviously do not, as we shall remind them in a few weeks when the next delivery of American F-16s is made to Israel, and when America's full responsibility for the war on the Palestinian nation is not as obvious as it has been this week.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: The issue is not one of Washington's optimism that the Philip Habib mission might soon succeed in stopping the carnage in Lebanon, because it is unreasonable and unacceptable that the safety of the Palestinians and Lebanese be at the mercy of Washington and Israel.

The issue, as it now stands, is: what will the Arabs do to deter Israel from continuing the carnage, and to punish the aggressors and prevent them from repeating their crimes in Lebanon or in places other than Lebanon? This is the issue on which the joint Arab Defence Council should concentrate, then presenting the Arabs, who have become fed up with secret decisions, with a working plan.

This is the issue which faced the heads of state of the Western industrialised countries meeting in Ottawa, and which President Reagan sought to play down, reassuring the participants in the conference that the Lebanon carnage would have no harmful repercussions.

Evidently what referred to is the consequences of the power of Arab oil and funds, which are the lifeblood of Western industry. No-one knows on behalf of what Arabs Mr. Reagan spoke in giving such assurances to the summit of industrialised nations.

We demand that all Arab oil leaders in Saudi Arabia, the Arabian Gulf states and Libya declare publicly that the assurances given by Mr. Reagan are groundless, as long as some of them has authorised him to give them.

Furthermore, we call on the Arab oil states to take the initiative in branding the weapons of oil and funds, so that the industrial West states might realise what a bad gift Mr. Reagan has given them as a result of the "cowboy diplomacy" which the United States is employing in the area; and so that these countries might realise the negative consequences of any retreat from the European initiative due to U.S. pressure and cajolery.

It is time for the industrial countries of the West and all the world to understand that Arab oil strength is not owned by Reagan, and that the slaughter of the Arabs in Lebanon cannot go unpunished. Those who own the oil and the wealth should strike at the hands of the executioners.

And here is seen the great pan-Arab responsibility which should be shouldered by those who own the oilfields. This is a responsibility which they cannot evade or hesitate in performing, unless the keys to the Arab oilfields are not, indeed in their hands--in this case they should admit it; and after that, we will discuss the matter in another way.

AL DUSTOUR: Despite our support for any Arab action to cope with the dangerous situation in Lebanon and to confront the raging war being unleashed by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, we believe that the emergency meeting of Arab foreign and defence ministers scheduled to be held in Tunis on Thursday is not quite of an order that is qualified to take, or capable of taking, practical steps to stop the atrocious Zionist invasion, which is reinforced from the air, land and sea against southern Lebanon, with the aim of liquidating the Palestinian resistance.

What is happening in Lebanon is one of the phases of the Zionist strategy in the area, and the confrontation of such a strategy cannot take place through seasonal Arab meetings, which are actually spontaneous reactions to certain developments; but through an Arab counter-strategy, truly capable of fulfilling the enemy designs.

Consequently, the Arab foreign and defence ministers will not be able to take a political decision which includes practical steps on how to deal with the dangerous developments which have been taking place in Lebanon for well over 13 days.

Such a decision should be made at the highest levels. Thus an Arab summit is the only qualified institution to take this decision, which will determine whether the Arab countries are actually prepared for the confrontation and its consequences in terms of losses and sacrifices. The Arab defence and foreign ministers cannot make such a decision.



## U.S. press condemns Israeli air strikes in Lebanon

The following are excerpts of press opinion in the United States on the latest Israeli air strikes against Beirut and southern Lebanon.

Christian Science Monitor (July 20):

... The Beirut attack is all the more disheartening in light of a more cooperative Arab stance of late. Iraq, whose nuclear installation was destroyed by Israel, nonetheless accepted a moderate wording of the U.N. resolution rebuking Israel, Saudi Arabia, Mr. Menachem Begin's (the Israeli prime minister) scornful comments notwithstanding, has been playing a quietly constructive role in Lebanon, where a cease-fire between Syrian and Lebanese Falangist forces was recently arranged. All the signs suggest that some Arab states, unable to achieve their goals through angry confrontation with Israel, were beginning to opt for a softer approach. Will that not go down the drain?

Israel doubtless does not like the new Arab strategy and in fact seems to be out to destroy it -- and to drive a wedge between the U.S. and moderate Arabs. If so, it is to be hoped Saudi Arabia and others do not let themselves be drawn into the Israeli ploy by overreacting to the Lebanese raids. Restraint now would prove helpful. American public support of Israeli policy already has eroded, and the bombing of Beirut may induce Americans to speak out with forcefulness and concern.

Israel has demonstrated again its disregard of international opinion. Unless President Reagan and the U.S. Congress begin to come to grips with this aggressive posture, they should not be sur-

prised if they are treated to more of the same.

New York Times, columnist James Reston (July 20):

...With his (Mr. Begin's) bombing of Baghdad and Beirut, he has defied the opinion and interests of the United States government, on whose political and military support he depends.

In other crises of United States-Israeli relation -- the Israeli bombing raid on the Iraqi nuclear facility is an example -- Washington has "deplored" and "condemned" the use of force by Israel, and has withheld for a few days the delivery of more American munitions to Israel. It was on the point of delivering them anyway, when the Israelis bombed the (Palestine Liberation Organisation) PLO headquarters in Beirut. The chances are that when the news of this latest outrage gets off the headlines, the planes will then be delivered, but at the Ottawa summit, Mr. Reagan will undoubtedly be faced with some hard questions.

What is his Middle East policy? Will the United States continue to finance policies in Israel it "deplores" and "condemns"? If so, will it ever get the support of the Arab oil states for the fuel at bearable prices the industrial nations need? Or will it get the military bases (from which Washington wants to protect the free world against Soviet expansion)? Or, in addition, will it ever get a compromise settlement of the Palestinian problem on this basis?

These are not casual questions, but even if they are raised in the Congress or the press of the United States, they are immediately met with a torrent of abuse by the "friends" of Israel, many of whom assume that the national interests of Israel are identical to the worldwide interests of the United States, and even that questioning Mr.

Begin's bombing of Baghdad and Beirut is in some ways a norm of anti-Semitism.

Chicago Sun-Times, columnist Gary Willis (July 20):

...Israel the persecuted is making itself Israel the persecutor, and much of the justification it once could make before the world is now the possession of the Palestinians. Why would anyone repeat, with Israel, the peace initiative of (Egyptian President) Anwar Sadat when the Camp David pledge of interim autonomy on the West Bank is being systematically subverted by Begin?

It is clear that Israel is a bad opponent, but also that it is a bad ally. It will kill anyone who gets in its way -- including the 34 Americans who died when Israeli ships and planes tried to sink the USS Liberty in 1967 for looking too close at Israel's attack on Syria.

Israel was once the giant killer in a land of giants. Jack the giant killer succeeds because he is not like the giants. He does not worship brute strength. He outsmarts his foe, brings a new order of things. That is how Israel appeared to the world in the days of (first Israeli prime minister) David Ben Gurion, when all Israelis wanted was enough land to work with their own hands.

But now Israel has become a worshipper of brute strength -- of as much land as it can grab; of the Arab work force it hires even to work on the kibbutzim; of pre-emptive strikes and international sabotage, of seized Palestinian homes and coerced Palestinian labour; of unwholy alliances with racist and torturing states.

Israel now believes that might makes right, and ignores international law whenever that suits its convenience -- stealing the Iranian to make its own bomb, launching a Pearl Harbour attack on a

country that tries to pay openly for nuclear advances that Israel achieved by stealth and theft....

Washington Post, columnist Richard Cohen (July 19):

...There is a scale to these things -- a proportion. To fire a Katyusha rocket at a border settlement is an outrage. To kill an innocent child is an outrage. But to use the most complex airplane known to man to bomb a city neighbourhood is not even in the same ballpark. What is supposed to be the proper ratio here, 300 to 3? This is what happens when a sovereign state adopts a terrorist morality and when its leaders become captive of their own, awful personal experiences.

But the Reagan Administration is not the captive of these experiences. It has to take the large view. So far, though, its response to the bombing and the earlier raids has been timid. It admonishes Israel in a very mild way, postpones delivery of the planes that make such raids possible and that postpones delivery again. What is missing is a sense of outrage and shock that American planes are being used to kill innocent civilians in the neighbourhoods of Beirut.

No one would suggest that America reconsider its friendship with Israel. This is basic and roots in moral and democratic values that the two countries share -- not to mention strategic concerns. For these reasons, the Administration seems reluctant to deal with Israel as forcefully as it should. It thinks that the issue is friendship of alliances or the Russians, but that is no longer the case. In the latest bombing of Beirut, it is the killing of innocent civilians that is the issue. If you don't condemn it for your enemies, you can't do your friends, either.

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The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

ANNOUNCEMENT

With reference to Radio Jordan's advertisement in the local papers from July 7-9, 1981, for prequalification of civil engineering contractors...

Radio Jordan calls on all those interested to take note that three copies of the prequalification documents should be submitted to Radio Jordan in Amman...

SANDY BROWN ASSOCIATES 6 FAREHAN ST. LONDON W1V3AH (TELEX 28356 SABRAS G)

Prequalification data shall be submitted not later than Monday, August 17, 1981, by 12 noon.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH: A843, AKJ6, KJ93, 6

WEST: Q102, 9853, Q105, QJ9; EAST: 76, Q1042, 62, KI0752

SOUTH: KJ95, 7, A874, A843

The bidding: North East South West 1 Pass 1 Pass 4 Pass 6 Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of spades.

All finesses might offer the same odds of success, but that does not mean that they are equal. Some finesses take priority over others.

probably go down. He would lead a trump to the ace and finesse the jack on the way back. West would win the queen and return a trump, and declarer would end up a trick short against careful defense.

Declarer realized that the trumps could wait. He would not know how to play the trump suit until he knew whether or not he had a diamond loser. So at trick two declarer led a low diamond to the jack and, when that held, led a diamond to his ace.

When both defenders followed, declarer had successfully avoided a diamond loser, so he could now afford to lose a trump trick.

The rest of the play was simple. Declarer cashed the ace and king of spades, followed by the two top hearts, stuffing a club from his hand. Then he continued with dummy's top diamonds. West refused to ruff, in an attempt to hold his queen of trumps for a better purpose, but to no avail.

Romania stuns USSR, China by winning gymnastics title

BUCHAREST, July 21 (R) — American Mel Lattany, the third fastest sprinter over 100 metres this year, coasted through his opening race at the World Student Games today.

Lattany, 22, from the University of Georgia, won skirting up in 10.40 seconds, a time improved on only by his compatriot Calvin Smith and Russian Nikolai Sidrurv who pushed each other to 10.29 and 10.38 respectively in the most competitive heat.

After thunderstorms last night, the morning was fresh and cool but by mid-day the sun was out and the temperature rising again. David Lee of Southern Illinois University, another of the world ranked American athletes, ambled home in his 400 metres hurdles heat in 50.47 seconds.

Britain's Bev Giddard and Olga Nosonova of the Soviet Union both ran 11.60 seconds, the latest time in the women's 100 metre heats.

Generally it was a quiet opening to the track and field programme although French pole-vaulter Thierry Vigneron, the former world record holder, almost suffered the indignity of failing to make the qualifying height, only clearing five metres at his third and final attempt.

In yesterday's events Rumania stunned their more fancied Soviet and Chinese rivals by winning the men's gymnastic team title.

For a brief period it looked as though Kurt Szilber had also snatched the individual gold medal for the host country, leaping from fourth place into the narrowest of leads after a 9.80 score on the pommel horse, the fifth of the six exercises.

But a protest by Soviet officials resulted in Yuri Korolev being awarded an extra five-hundredths of a point, just enough to haul him level with Szilber. They shared the gold medal and Artur Akopean of the Soviet Union took the Bronze.

However, the Romanians, spurred on by a noisy home crowd, rarely looked like being pipped for the team gold. They won it with 173.511 points, half a point ahead of the Russians.

The Chinese, tipped by many experts here to battle with the Soviet Union for the top spot, had to settle for the Bronze team medal with a score of 171.70.

The Chinese, for whom Li Ning performed outstandingly, will be looking to do better when the gold medals for the individual exercises are decided tomorrow.

But most of the medals look like going to the Romanians and the Soviet Union, whose rivalry produced some excellent performances, especially from Emilian Nicola, who scored 9.90 on the high bar.

England's surprise Test victory

LLEDS, England, July 21 (R) — England gained one of the most incredible victories in test cricket history when they beat Australia by 18 runs at Headingley here today.

The touring team needed 130 to win the third test on the fifth and final day but were muted for 111 by inspired last bowling from Bob Willis, who took eight for 43.

Willis's test career-best performance helped England to draw level 1-1 in the six-match series after they followed on 227 behind and seemed set to lose by an innings yesterday.

Australia still looked likely winners when they soon ended

England's second innings for 35b today and, with more than five hours to reach their victory target, were 56 for one.

But Willis produced a splendidly sustained burst on a pitch which continued to produce unpredictable bounce and seven wickets crashed for 19 runs.

Cay Bright and Dennis Lillee checked the slump with a ninth wicket stand of 35 before Willis clinched the win by dismissing both tail-enders.

England's success was only the second time a test has been won by a team following on. The previous occasion was when England beat Australia by 10 runs in Sydney in 1894-95.

New Zealand prepares for 'day of shame'

GISBORNE, New Zealand, July 21 (R) — South Africa's controversial rugby tourists are justifiably resting their number one line-up for tomorrow's opening match against Poverty Bay.

Tour captain Wynand Claassen will be sitting in the stand along with ace kicker Naas Botha, while seven New Zealand Springboks will make their international debut against a widely expected opposition.

Protests are expected throughout the country tomorrow to mark what the anti-tour groups have dubbed 'a day of shame' because of New Zealand's latest sporting link with a nation largely isolated from world sport because of its policy of apartheid.

The tour has divided the country with opinion polls showing 54 per cent against and 34 per cent in favour.

Although the only official protest in Gisborne will be a march through the town centre two hours before the game, police have decided on a high level of security.

On the rugby field, the tourists should make a winning start against Poverty Bay who are in the lower ranks of the second division with just one win this season.

They have had no genuine stars since former All-Black captain Ien Kirkpatrick retired 18 months ago. They are now captained by former junior All-Black half-back Phil Duncan.

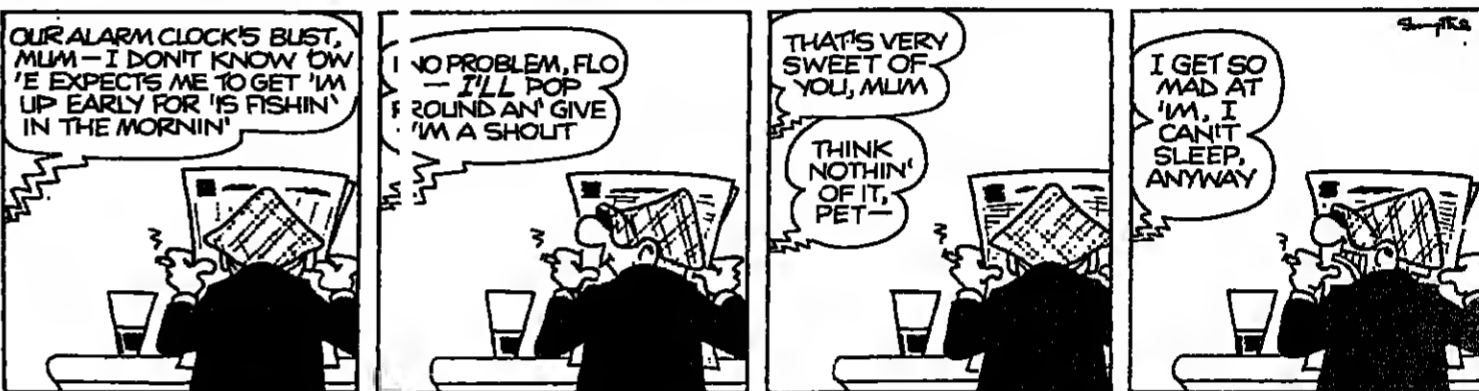
Meanwhile in London the Commonwealth today ignored a last-minute appeal from New Zealand on the South African Springbok rugby tour and switched the venue of its forthcoming finance ministers meeting from Auckland to the Bahamas.

The Commonwealth's Southern Africa Committee, meeting in London, raged that the New Zealand government's failure to prevent the tour was in violation of the organisation's agreements on combating apartheid. (Related story on page 8)

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



For advertising in the JORDAN TIMES Call: 67171-2-3-4

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson. A cartoon about a man writing vows and a lawyer checking for loopholes.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. A word puzzle with a cartoon about a German barber.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1981. YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute. GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to follow the good suggestions of those who are experienced.

THE Daily Crossword by Virginia Haesinger. A crossword puzzle with a list of clues and a grid.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

